THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

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From these terms there will be no departure. In any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57ly

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman, Rankin & Co., will continue the business at the old stand, under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman. J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville Jan 1. 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry,
Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24. 1857.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 51.] THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1858. [WHOLE No. 467.

SPEECH
OF
Henry W. Miller, Esq.

According to promise we give below a synopsis of the speech of Henry W. Miller Esq., delivered at Jinks' on last Saturday, the 5th instant. We merely attempt the skeleton, from which one may form some idea of the full body. In common with others, we were surprised, on the conclusion of his speech to find that he had been speaking more than two hours. The time did not seem half so long. He not only crowded two hours into one in the lifetime of his hearers, but he condensed the facts and arguments of years into a two hour's history. Much was expected—far more performed.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Mr. Miller commenced by saying that it had been some time since he had made a speech on political matters. He was not so presumptuous as to think his opinions entitled to any great weight, further than they were sustained by facts and arguments; but he claimed to be honest in his purposes and sincere in his intentions. He had recently declared, publicly, his intention to support Mr. Buchanan's administration and those who sustained it—he was willing to stake his fortunes with Mr. Buchanan and with the party sustaining him. He had not come there to deal in unkind remarks towards his former political associates; he felt no unkindness towards them; and if he did, it was unnecessary to express it. Some had declared their belief that he was actuated by selfish or improper motives; and for such he felt a sovereign contempt. Those who acted, as he did, from a consciousness of right, might well despise those who attributed unworthy motives. He acted from principle, and those disposed to denounce him could do so to their heart's content.

Did they believe he desired office? Did they think he had taken his present position in order to obtain office? It was not so.—For eighteen years he had served the Whig party, and during that time he had never asked for office. True he had been a candidate for Congress and for the Legislature, not that he desired to be a candidate or expected to be elected, and not that he had solicited those stations; but because he was solicited to run. If he had not heretofore asked office, why should he be thought to seek it now, at this late day? However bitter the denunciations against him, they should not move him an inch. All he asked of his old political friends was to give him a fair hearing and a candid judgment. If they believed with him he asked them to act with him. If they thought him correct, let them say so. If he did not satisfy them that he was right, he asked not their approval.

In the last presidential contest there were three candidates. At the South there was a division between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fillmore. Both were considered to be sound, and all of us were ready to unite upon either to beat Fremont, because we considered him a sectional candidate, an enemy to the South and to the constitution, and his election as the death knell of the Union. The Buchanan men contended that their candidate was the stronger, and urged the Fillmore men to unite with them to beat Fremont; the Fillmore men contended their candidate was the stronger, and urged the Buchanan men to unite with them. The election came, and Mr. Buchanan was found to be the stronger, as his friends had claimed, and contrary to the predictions of the Fillmore men. His inaugural was approved by all men of the South. Whigs, Americans and Democrats determined to give him a fair trial, and to sustain him if he carried out the principles laid down in his inaugural.

The Kansas question arose. Robt. J. Walker was appointed Governor of the Territory, and his appointment was acceptable to the South, for he was then considered sound. In a short time, however, he began to side with the Black Republicans, and Democrats and Americans denounced him.—A convention was called according to law, a constitution formed and sent to Congress.—Walker opposed this constitution, but Mr. Buchanan sent a special message to Congress endorsing it. This message the whole South approved. Among others the leading Whig paper of the State approved it. The general sentiment was that if this constitution was rejected because it recognized slavery, the South would not stand it.

How was the vote in Congress? Two-thirds of the Northern, all the Southern Democrats, and eight Southern Americans voted *for* the constitution; and all the Northern Black Republicans and Americans, together with six Southern Americans, voted *against* it; and among these six was one from North Carolina. Which was right? Were the ninety odd Black Republicans, at the North and the six Americans at the South right, and the whole Democratic party at the South, two thirds of it at the North, and eight Americans at the South wrong? Why did the Black Republicans vote against the constitution? Frauds in its formation were alleged; but had it been shingled over with frauds—had it been composed of nothing but frauds, they would have voted for it, had it not recognized slavery; and no matter how pure, how free from fraud, they would have voted against it because it recognized slavery. They were ready to resort to any thing to break down slavery.

But what reason do the six Southern Americans give for voting against the constitution? Because, say they, it was not submitted to the people. Was the convention compelled to submit it? Had Congress any right to go behind the constitution and enquire whether it was submitted or not? The constitutions of many of the States, the constitution of North Carolina included, had never been submitted to the people. The people in the several States did not vote upon the constitution of the United States; and our forefathers knew what were popular rights. They tell us the people of Kansas had not a fair chance, as they were obliged to vote for articles not approved. This position is untenable, as each separate article cannot be submitted. What man was ever fool enough to make such a proposition? Constitutions were matters of compromise, and as a general thing must be adopted or rejected as a whole. The convention of 1835 made amendments to our State constitution, which were submitted all together. Some were opposed to the election of Governor by the people and in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature, and *vice versa*, but they were compelled to vote for both or against both.

But in regard to the Kansas constitution the slavery question was, in fact, the only issue, and that was submitted to the people. Some thousands voted for it and some hundreds against it. But we are told the Black Republicans did not vote. Whose fault was that? They had the opportunity to vote, and no one was to blame but themselves that they did not vote. Suppose in our gubernatorial election only one party votes, can the other party complain that it is beaten? How, then, can the Black Republicans complain when they refuse to vote and others carry the election?

Where, said the speaker, should I be found? Should I join the forty Northern and entire Southern Democrats and eight Southern Americans, or should I join the ninety Northern Black Republicans and six Southern Americans? I was told the Whig party was dead—its leading papers said so—and I saw neither Whigs nor Americans at the North. They were merged in the Black Republican party. I saw only two parties at the North; the State elections there showed but two. One was the Democratic national party, sustaining Mr. Buchanan and his administration, while he sustained the constitution and the rights of the South; the other Black Republican party, led on by Seward, Wilson and others, and warring against the South. No one can help seeing there is but one national party at the North. I could unite with no party there but the Democratic party, and I determined to act with the Democratic party.

The speaker said he had never been an ultraist nor a fanatic; but had acted from honest convictions and with an endeavor to preserve the union. He was no alarmist, but did not believe there could be peace between the North and the South as long as the slavery issue existed, and the time might come when a dissolution of the Union would be the only alternative to save us from aggression.

Here the speaker alluded to the Black Republican platform—embracing opposition to slavery, the admission of no more slave States, making the judges of the Supreme Court removable at the will of the President, &c., and declared that if these measures were carried out the South would be ruined. The present area of slavery embraced 850,000 square miles, and contained 4,000,000 of slaves. In 1800 there were only 890,000 slaves. The number doubled every twenty five years; and in seventy five years from this time the number would be 32,000,000, all confined, according to the Black Republican plan, to this area of 850,000 square miles.—We should not be permitted to acquire Cuba, Central America, a slice of Mexico, nor even go into portions already obtained. We should not extend slavery into the new States authorized to be carved out of Texas. Thus hemmed in, the time would come when the master would run from the slave, instead of the slave from the master. Every man, woman and child at the south was interested in this matter. The slaves themselves were interested, for they must live subject to us, or not live at all. And though we might if left in peace, all exist on this area, assaults upon us would render it impossible for the South to remain a portion of this Union. If the acts of the North towards the South had been committed by any foreign power, they would have been just cause of war.

As before remarked, there were but two parties at the North. The question was, Which is right? Was it not the Democratic party? Why, then, should the South be divided? Were not all our interests the same? Did we not all think alike on the slavery issue? What should all do? Was not Mr. Buchanan right? Was not the Lecompton constitution right? Then he would appeal to his Whig and American friends to support Mr. Buchanan. What Northern friend would stand up for us if we turned our back on him? Had Mr. Fillmore been elected, and had acted as Mr. Buchanan has, would we not have called on Democrats to come over and stand by him? Come like candid men, then, to the support of Mr. Buchanan. Don't say "he's right, but I hate the Democratic party so confoundedly I can't do right myself."

He saw this condition of things, and came out to go with the Democratic party as long as it maintained its present position, especially on the slavery issue. Then, where was he wrong? Many of his old party friends had said to him he was right, but that they could'nt go with the Democratic party. If all who agreed with him were denounced as he had been, there would be more traitors to hang than they would have hangmen to do execution. He had been denounced as a renegade, turning over for office. It was false. Even if he desired office he well knew there were many old line Democrats ahead of him, as there always had been Whigs and Americans ahead of him in those parties.—True, he had been offered a small office in times past, which he did not accept. What office was there for which he would now commit moral perjury? For he was willing to swear to his letter heretofore published, in which he asserted his opinions. From his early youth he had supported and educated himself by his own exertions. He now had a profession better than office; and would assure Whigs and Democrats who had a hankering after the offices, that he would not be in their way. He would fight for principles and the South, and leave the offices to those who liked them better than he did.

In the recent Presidential election the Democratic party carried every Southern State except one. In the next election it might be beaten: but it at least had an existence North and South, which no other party had. He took it for granted there were no Black Republicans here, but that all were true. Where, then, were the Whigs to go? Would they stand by as the drones of our Revolution did and do nothing?—Those not for us were against us. To do nothing was to advance the cause of Black Republicanism; and, where said he, can you fight against it but in the Democratic party? Will each fight on his own hook? Will you carry on a guerrilla warfare? What can you effect? If you are not drones you must take a position for or against the Black Republicans; and if against them, you must act with the Democratic party, and support Mr. Buchanan's administration.

But some of his old party associates said there were other issues on which they could not go with the Democratic party. What other issues? What other issue did not fall into insignificance when compared with the slavery issue? That was paramount, and on that the Democratic party was right; and he would appeal to his old associates to discard prejudice and fight with those who were fighting for the right. Did any one wish to exhume the long buried United States Bank? to molest the Sub Treasury? or to re enact the High Tariff? What other issue was there, then, except *distribution?* For his own part, if all of the public lands were placed in the scales against slavery, he would regard them as but dust in the balance. He would not split the Democratic party by pandering to the North, whose abolition newspapers were already chuckling over what they thought a prospect for dividing the democrats in North Carolina. The Black Republicans desired the defeat of the Southern Democracy, for they could then put down the Northern Democracy, and have every thing their own way. They cared nothing for the defeat of the Southern Whigs or Democrats, except as it added strength or weakness to the Northern Democrats. They are willing to give the South lands as a lure, saying to themselves, "Give them lands and they will let us do as we please about slavery."

There were two propositions—one to divide the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and the other to divide the lands themselves.—Here in North Carolina it was urged that the State was in debt, and these lands were wanted to relieve us from taxation. As well might a man who owed money sit down, and tell his creditor he would soon get a fortune from some old uncle who would die before long, or would draw a prize in a lottery, and then discharge the debt.

He (the speaker) did not claim to have been consistent in all his political notions in times past. Time and circumstances effect changes, and some things may be proper at one time and improper at another. But on Distribution he believed he might lay claim to consistency. He now thought it impolitic and imprudent. During Gen. Jackson's administration the public debt was paid off, and a surplus was left in the Treasury. Some were for appropriating it to works of internal improvement and others for dividing it among the States. Mr. Clay's proposition was to divide the proceeds only, and these only when there was a surplus in the Treasury. He opposed and denounced the proposition to divide the lands themselves. The Whig party never was in favor of dividing the lands, but regarded the system as corrupt. In 1841 an act was passed to divide the proceeds, in instalments, with a proviso that distribution should cease when the tariff was raised. One instalment was paid, of which North Carolina got $23,000—about enough to build one mile of railroad. The tariff was then raised, and distribution ceased. Neither Clay nor Webster ever favored a distribution of the lands. On the contrary they opposed it. They were only in favor of distributing the proceeds when such distribution would not render it necessary to raise the tariff. They never favored distribution to the people and then taxing them to raise the same amount to replace that withdrawn from the Treasury.

Suppose, for instance, said Mr. Miller, there were now $5,000,000 in the Treasury. In an equal distribution of it North Carolina would get $200,000; and to replace it, she would have to pay $250,000. She takes the $200,000 and pays her debt, to that extent, and then levies a tax to raise $250,000. Why not levy the tax in the first place, raise the $200,000, and save the $50,000 to the people? Remember, too, that the South pays about two thirds of the revenue taxes, and in distribution the North shares equally with her, thus showing that it would enrich the North and impoverish the South to raise money for the express purpose of distributing it—or in other words, to increase the tariff so as to produce a surplus in the Treasury. And besides all this, agents must be paid to distribute and to collect.

The government was now in debt, and borrowing money. We have a war with the Mormons on our hands, and a prospect for one with England. Let us provide for contingencies. Cuba must be ours, and we must pay for it. We are all for purchasing it.—How are we to pay for it? If we contribute ready money for that purpose, we must be taxed to replace it. As long as Cuba remains in the hands of Spain we are content; but when it passes from her it must be ours, if we have to fight for it. There were but two sources of revenue, one from the public lands, the other from taxation. Whatever the lands produced was clear, and to that extent lessened the taxes; and if we distributed the amount raised from land sales, we must pay about double, in the way of taxes, to replace it.

Mr. Calhoun had at one time proposed to surrender the public lands to the States in which they lay, with a provision that those States should pay a certain per centage to the government. With this exception no proposition had ever been made to distribute the lands previous to the introduction of Bennett's land bill, which was a scheme of speculation, corruption, fraud and injustice, such as had never been seen in any country. He had never approved it—had never thought Congress had the power to pass it.

Mr. Miller here read Mr. McRae's scheme for withdrawing all lands in the territories from sale for ten years, and for distributing land warrants for 250,000,000 acres of land among the States. He argued that though emigrants to the territories could not purchase land, they would nevertheless go there and squat, and after a possession of ten years would fight rather than give up their possessions, thus creating a civil war. We were told that these land warrants could be sold at $1,25 per acre. This would require more specie than could be spared from the business of the country. The government, with eight or ten millions of acres in market at a time, can scarcely get $1,25 per acre. What would be the effect of throwing 250,000,000 acres into market at once? He did not believe that more than 12 1 2 cents an acre could be got, and out of that agents must be paid and other expenses borne. If we held back our warrants, we must still go on paying our taxes, and in a few years we would find all the lands worth having taken up by warrants, sold by others for whatever they would bring. Nothing would be left for us but deserts and barren wastes. The distribution scheme for relieving the people from taxation reminded him of Mr. Shepard's bill for the relief of the people, which provided that the State should loan the money, but that they should not use that money for the payment of any debt or for the purchase of any article. Just so the warrants would do us no good if we kept them, and if we sold them we would get a mere nominal price for them. Meantime we must be taxed to make up the deficit in the Treasury. The governments in the territories, where no lands could be sold, must be maintained. The North would soon be telling us the tariff must be raised.

Let us all go to work and prepare to pay our taxes. Those who depend upon the public lands deceive themselves. He did not believe Congress would ever pass a distribution project, but if it did the President was pledged to veto it.

To his former political associates he would say that there was no rock more immovable than he on his position in regard to slavery and Mr. Buchanan's administration. They could not drive him from it by taunts, by abuse, nor threats. And if, said he, I am right, and Mr. Buchanan right, are you right? You call me a renegade. Let me see if you are not renegading some too. You support Mr. McRae for Governor, and he says he is a democrat. He was for Mr. Buchanan in 1856, and as a good Democrat he must say he will support him again in 1860, if a candidate. Here then you vote for a man for Governor, on the ground of distribution, who votes for a man for President pledged to veto distribution! Why, then, do you renegade? Do you love Mr. McRae? Do you love his Democracy? No; the secret must out—*you hate the Democratic party*—you are for anything to put them down. You cannot weigh yourselves in the same balances in which you weigh me, and call me spurious and yourselves simon pure.

Mr. M. alluded to the Whig American meeting in St. Mary's district, in which they resolved to support Mr. McRae regardless of party. This was more than he had done; he had held no meeting, appointed no chairman or Secretary, drafted no party resolutions; but he had passed a resolution in the secret recesses of his heart to support Mr. Buchanan, his party, and his administration. He respected those who gave him credit for honesty, whether they approved his course or not; but for those who imputed base or dishonorable motives to him he had no quarter, but regarded them with contempt, and they might henceforth remember that if they gave blows their blows could be returned. But why hate the Democratic party? It had had control of the government nearly all the time since 1800; and no country had ever prospered as ours. Why distrust it for the future when it has done so well in the past? For his own part, if it continued in the position it now occupied, he should cling to it until God took him hence.

If it be treason to party allegiance to stand firmly and resolutely by one who is sustaining our constitutional rights against the clamorous fanaticism of his own section,—if it be treason to party to support that gallant band at the North who are battling for our rights against fearful odds—if it be treason to party to regard the prosperity and safety of the South of more importance than mere party success—then was he guilty of such treason, and his calumniators might make the most of it! He would do what he believed to be right, regardless of all personal consequences.

Supreme Court.

The following gentlemen have been licensed by the Supreme Court to practice in the County Courts of the State:

Andrew J. Boyd,	Rockingham	County.
James S. Woodard,	Wilson	"
Benjamin D. Barnes,	"	"
Arthur Barnes,	"	"
Henry Mullins,	Cumberland	"
Duncan J. Devane,	New Hanover	"
James W. Hinton,	Pasquotank	"
David B. Rea,	Mecklenburg	"
Bolivar B. Bulla,	Randolph	"
George M. Duskin,	Orange	"
James H. Emerson,	ALABAMA.	
Henry B. Short,	Washington,	"
Hugh T. Brown,	Wilkes	"
David C. Allen,	Brunswick	"
John M. Perry,	Carteret	"
Julian H. Picott,	Hertford	"
Phillip T. Hay,	Rockingham	"
Adolphus E. Smith,	Wake	"
Theophilus H. Hill,	"	"
William A. Norment,	Robeson	"
Thos. M. Whittington,	Guilford	"
Will. L. Alexander,	Mecklenburg	"
George S. B. Harris,	Granville	"

The following gentlemen have been licensed by Supreme Court to practice in the Superior Courts of the State:

William Badham, Jr.,	Chowan	County.
Henry R. Bryan,	Wake	"
Joseph E. Carter,	Hertford	"
John P. Fuller,	Robeson	"
Leonidas J. Merritt,	Chatham	"
Will. J. Montgomery,	Montgomery	"
Allen Jordan,	"	"
Will. J. Saunders,	Wake	"
Chas. W. Egerton,	Franklin	"
Jas. T. Davis,	Mecklenburg	"
W. C. Elam,	Cumberland	"
Cary Whitaker,	Halifax	"

"Have you not mistaken the pew, sir?" blandly said a Sunday Chesterfield to a stranger who entered it. "I beg pardon," said the intruder rising to go out, "I fear I have; I took it for a Christian's."

[From the St. Louis Democrat, June 16.]

Interesting Intelligence from Salt Lake.

The party of Col. Kane, from Camp Scott, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Emigrant. The Colonel remained but a few hours, leaving for Washington on the Ohio and Mississippi afternoon train. The information brought by his party, of whom we may give the name of Major Howard Eagan as authority, with additional interesting details, that were telegraphed to us from Boonville on Monday night.

The party left Camp Scott on the 16th of May. Gov. Cumming had returned there from Salt Lake City. He stated that almost instantly upon his arrival at the Mormon city he found the population moving off.—The movement had indeed commenced, and shortly increased till the entire people of the northern settlements were in motion. Brigham Young had formally delivered into his hands the "great seal," and all Stats records. The Mormon chiefs appeared particularly solicitous that Governor Cumming should take possession of these momentous documents, relying upon this measure as the only one for their preservation. They were urgent that the Governor should at once despatch them in a *fire proof safe*. The reason of this soon transpired with the discovery that extensive preparations had been skillfully made to give the city to the flames, *a la* the Russians at Moscow. Large quantities of dried fence wood had been arranged in many houses which a match would have kindled to conflagration. Happily, better councils prevailed among the leaders, and strenuous endeavors were successfully made by the major part of the population to prevent the catastrophe.

Having received the capitulation of Brigham, and taken efficient means to prevent the still dreaded burning of the city, Gov. Cumming deemed it proper, if possible, peacefully to prevent the migration southward, and set off after the trains. The whole population of the northern settlements were on the road—a few guards alone being left in the villages. The number of men, women, and children could scarcely be less than thirty-five thousand. Many were far advanced, so that it was useless to pursue them. The forward trains were three hundred miles southward down the valley. The Governor counted seven hundred and fifty wagons laden with families.—They were abundantly provisioned. Many hundreds, had "hutted" by the way—*i. e.*, had built *adobe* houses of the road mud.—The cold and heavy rains had disappointed their expectations of the dry weather necessary to the permanency of such structures, and had washed away their walls. They were thus left exposed to the winds and rains. But there appeared no very serious suffering, though much and trying inconvenience. The attempt to procure a general abandonment of the march was of course futile.

There is uncertainty about the destination which the Mormon leaders now propose to themselves. They keep their own counsel in this respect with remarkable closeness. The suggestion that they were bound for Cedar City, is rather discredited by the fact that they have driven large herds of their cattle much southward of that point. It is feared that they may coalesce with some of the Indian tribes of the South, which are already sufficiently vexatious, and thus give much trouble to the government. They themselves complain bitterly of the treatment of roving parties of Indians, who, finding them defenceless on the road, cannot resist the temptation presented by so much booty. The Indians ridicule the Mormons, saying they are squaws, and can't fight.

Camp Scott remained healthy. The accounts of inadequate provisions have been exaggerated. The quality of their fare is alone matter of complaint with the troops.—Gov. Cumming has taken efficient steps to remedy all inconvenience, and preclude the possibility of suffering in the army from this source.

About twenty miles West of Platte Bridge, Col. Kane met the supply train of Col. Hoffman, and also the United States commissioners, for whose arrival Col. Johnston has hitherto been reported as waiting.

The departure of the Mormons appears to be conceived by their leaders, and by those in the American camp, as probably the best course feasible. The coolness, address, and firmness of Gov. Cumming in securing the adoption of this alternative to war, are strongly attested by the eye-witnesses of his conduct. His management of the army in its critical circumstances also elicits, and we doubt not deserves, warm encomiums.

[*From the St. Louis Republican, June* 16.]

By the politeness of Mr. Fay Worthen, late from Salt Lake City, we are in possession of full dates from that place, to the 13th ult. Mr. Worthen came in with Col. Kane's company to Florence, N. T., and passess through this city on his way to Springfield, the residence of his father, Dr. Worthen, State Geologist of Illinois. * * * *

Much division prevailed among the Mormons regarding the policy under present circumstances. Mr. W., however, was "sanguine" as to the success of the peace party.

Brigham Young had come out openly in their favor, and Mr. W. does not think any man or men in the church can stand up against him, and regards any unpopularity on his part as but temporary. Young had gone so far as to station a guard in Salt Lake City and several upper settlements to prevent their being burned, which had been the cause of some remark, particularly in the southern settlements. But they complained most bitterly of his now allowing them to take the supply trains this spring, and said that he intended letting them all come in and make Bridger impregnable. Mr. W.'s personal opinion is that no attack on United States troops or trains is now intended by the Mormons. He thinks they would not interfere with emigrants to California conducting themselves discreetly. The Indians would not, he is confident, molest Americans stating themselves to be such. Mr. W.'s opinion, however, is decidedly in support of additional levies.—In case of war, he does not think ten thouaand men would be a sufficient force for our purposes.

Mr. Worthen confirms the report of the evacuation of Salt Lake City, which commenced shortly after Gov. Cumming arrived. Except around the guard-houses, the city is almost a solitude. The Mormons had somewhat resented Gov. C.'s issuing a proclamation inviting persons injured to apply to him for redress. For nearly a week, they came in large numbers to his residence, where he had their narratives written down, and when he returned to Camp Scott, he carried the whole of them off with him. No doubt this praiseworthy step had cooled the feelings of some of Gov. Cumming's Mormon adherents; but Mr. W. does not think it will prove enough so to alter matters materially.

Exchange Bank.—Some little excitement was raised in our community yesterday, from the fact that the agency of the Exchange Bank of Georgia ceased to redeem its issues in currency. The agent informs us that the bills will hereafter be redeemed by the mother bank at Griffin, which has withdrawn the agency from this place. We think this a most unpropitious season for withdrawing this agency, inasmuch, as some suspicion of late has been aroused as to the solvency of this bank. The agency has put the bills in circulation, and if it is the purpose of the mother bank to act fairly and honestly, she ought to enable the agency to redeem all she has put in circulation. It is not convenient for holders of small bills to go to Griffin to ask for a redemption of their notes.—*Memphis Appeal, June 15th.*

The telegraph reports the failure of this "wild cat" concern. Holders of the notes of Georgia banks, except those located at Savannah or Augusta, should get rid of them as soon as possible, and refuse hereafter to take them.—*Union and American.*

Resignation of Judge Person.—We learn that the Hon. Samuel J. Person, of Wilmington, has sent in his resignation to Gov. Bragg as a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. Judge Person though a young man has establisted a high reputation as a jurist and served the State most acceptably and faithfully on the bench. He retires with a view of devoting himself to his profession. His absence from the bench will be felt, and it will be no easy matter to supply his place.

Gov. Bragg has summoned the Council of State to meet in this City on the 28th of next month, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Judges Person and Ellis.

Raleigh Standard.

Hard on Tobacco.—The last North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church agreed to the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That no person be admitted as a member of this Conference who is in the habit of using tobacco in the *Common way*, without an agreement to discontinue the practice."

Quere.—What is the *uncommon way?*

Bear Killed.—A correspondent of the Greensboro Times, writing from Wilkes county, 24th May, says:

You may be interested in hearing that yesterday (Sabbath) a large bear weighing between four and five hundred pounds, was killed in this county. Unfortunately the animal had strayed into a plantation, and after an exciting chase, the pursuers with dogs and guns overtook and dispatched him.

A Connecticut schoolmaster asked a lad from Newport, "How many Gods are there?"

The boy after scratching his head some time, replied: "I don't know how many you have in Connecticut, but we have none in Rhode Island."

A tipler, who squinted awfully, used sometimes to mourn that his eyes did not agree. "It's very lucky for you," replied his friend, "for if your eyes had been *matches*, your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

A curious freak of nature has been discovered at Highstown, N. J., in the shape of a log containing three different kinds of wood—white oak, maple and hickory—all grown together in the most perfect manner.

Montgomery Corn.—Some one asked one of our planters a few days since, how his corn looked?

"Why, sir," was the reply, "the lightning bugs that get into it, can't tell when day comes!"

Pretty tall corn, but we believe the description will answer for most crops hereabouts.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Mr. Benton's opinion of Distribution.—The Hon. Thos. H. Benton had a queer way of expressing himself, but he always did it in an emphatic manner and in as few and plain words as possible. In 1841, while speaking on the distribution bill in the Senate, he said:

"I scorn the bill. I scout its vaunted popularity. I detest it. Nor can I conceive of an object more pitiable and contemptible than that of the demagogue haranguing for votes and exhibiting his tables of dollars and acres, in order to show each voter or each State, how much money they will be able to obtain from the treasury if the land bill passes.—Such haranguing, and such exhibition is the address of impudence and knavery to supposed ignorance, meanness, and folly. It is treating the people as if they were penny wise and pound foolish, and still more mean than foolish. Why, the land revenue, after deducting the expenses, if fairly divided among the people, would not exceed nine pence a head per annum; if fairly divided among the States and applied to their debts, it would not supersede above nine pence per annum of taxation upon the units of the population. The day for land sales has gone by. The sales of this year do not exceed a million and a half of dollars, which would not leave more than a million for distribution, which, among sixteen millions of people, would be exactly four pence half penny, Virginia money, per head; a fip in New York, and a picaillon in Louisiana. At two millions, it would be nine pence a head in Virginia, equivalent to a levy in New York, and a bit in Louisiana; precisely the amount which, in specie times, a gentleman gives to a negro boy for holding his horse a minute at the door. And for this miserable doit—this insignificant subdivision of a shilling—a York shilling—can the demagogue suppose that the people are base enough to violate their Constitution—mean enough to surrender the defence of their country, and stupid enough to be taxed in their coffee, tea, salt, sugar, coats, hats, blankets, shoes, shirts, and every article of comfort, decency, or necessity, which they eat, drink, or wear, or on which they stand, sit, sleep or lie?"

Four Ladies Drowned.—A serious and fatal disaster occurred upon the upper Mississippi, last Sunday. A pleasure party of two men and five ladies were proceeding in a small boat from Lake City to Maiden Rock, when a squall capsized their craft, consigning to a watery grave four of the ladies, two of them sisters named Stout. It was with the utmost difficulty that the fifth lady and the two men saved themselves.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Revival in Columbus.—The Macon Citizen says: Columbus, Ga., is in the midst of a religious awakening, the like of which was never known before. Churches crowded every day and night and nothing else hardly talked of but the revival in progress. Over 300 additions, we learn, have been made to the various churches, and the interest suffers no decrease.

A strange and fatal disease has broken out among the deer in South Florida. They are found dead in every direction—in some instances that I have heard of, by gangs.—There is now scarcely the sign of one to be seen where they were before numerous. They appear to die, in most instances, suddenly—full fleshed and fat. What is still more strange, the buzzards, and carrion crows have also disappeared.

Quills are things that sometimes are taken from the pinions of one goose, to spread the opinions of another.

☞The Cholera prevails in many parts of Arkansas and is making sad ravages all over the more Western States.

An Indian seeing a belle dressed out in full crinoline breadth of fashion pass him in the street, was heard to exclaim, "Much heap wigwam, ugh."

Wm. H. Russell, the army correspondent of the London Times gets $10,000 per annum, and all expenses paid.

The Mexicans are ridiculing the idea of the United States establishing a Protectorate over them. They appear to think that we are not able to take care of ourselves.

To be Excluded.—Chinese and negroes are hereafter to be excluded from California. By a law passed recently, whoever, after the last day of September next, shall introduce any Chinese or Mongolians into the State shall be punished by a fine of from four to six hundred dollars, or by imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Courts. The act has been printed in the Chinese language, and copies of it sent to China for distribution.

Great Loss of Life.—It is stated that about the last of May a storm on the coast of New Foundland destroyed an immense amount of property, and that about three hundred French fishermen perished.

Stith's Majority.—The majority of Stith for Mayor, in New Orleans, turns out to be only 131.

Grand Division.—A semi annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina will be held in Lincolnton on the 14th of July.

Frightful Scene.

The drowning of the wife and eight children of the Rev. Horatio Ilsley, in the flood, at Roscoe, Ill., has been noticed. The following is the statement of Mr. Ilsley, who was the only survivor of the family:

The rain commenced to fall at about five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and increased in force until about ten. At this time they did not feel alarmed; although the creek was rising very fast. They did not know anything about the railroad or the culvert then; at nine o'clock the water was up around the house, and rushing with great force. Mr. Ilsley proposed to his family to leave the house, but as men who were in the neighbor hood told him they had seen the water higher than it was then, they concluded not to go out. At about eleven o'clock Messrs. Thompson, Lane and Towers got up to the house and told them they thought there was no danger, as the water had lowered; Mr. Ilsley went to the door and measured the heighth of the water, and found that it had fall en four or five inches. (He had previously measured the heigth of the water and marked where it then stood.) From some of those gentlemen who were at the house at this time, we learned that they took the clothes on the line and handed them to the family, and Mr. Lane said if they wished to leave the house he would carry them through the water.—Having concluded to remain in the house, the five younger children were sent to bed, and shortly after the balance of the family met in the lower room, and had prayers preparatory to retiring also. The other children then went up stairs, and Mr. Ilsley proposed to his wife to remain up a short time longer. This must have been about eleven or half past eleven o'clock.

Just after the three children went up, there was a great rush of water past the house, and Mrs. Ilsley went to the hall door with a lantern and looked out. She found the water rushing by with tremendous force on all sides of her, and coming in at the door. She called loudly for help several times, but the water was too deep, and rushing with such tremendous force that no one could then get near the ill fated house. Mrs. Ilsley called to Horatio, the eldest son, and ran up stairs immediately. She then called to her husband to come up, which he did, and, opening one of the windows, again screamed for help, but in vain.—At this time he was just coming out of his study, and was standing in the entry, when he heard the children cry out, "Father! father!" and at the same moment he saw one end of the house fall out with a crash. He then felt the whole body swaying up and down, like a boat on a wave, and then it fell into ruins. Just as it fell, he heard his wife scream, and that was the last he heard of his family. He immediately found himself in the water, not knowing how he got there; and with no power to help himself. He was tossed about and hurried along with great velocity to the river; he took in some water then, but had presence of mind enough to guard against taking in any more, and try to keep his head above water. His own simple and touching words best describe his feelings at this awful moment, and shows his faith in that God he so long has served. He said: "I then commended my soul and my family to God, expecting to meet Him in eternity in a moment; and I almost wish I had." He was carried on until he struck against some flood-wood, and soon after was thrown against a tree, into which he climbed, and managed to maintain himself for some two hours, during which the people had discovered him, and were making a raft to rescue him, when Mr. Richardson swam to him, and got hold of him just as his strength failed him, and he was dropping off the limb.

Mr. Ilsley formerly lived in Monson, Me., but more recently in Dixon, Ill. Mr. Ilsley had recently removed to Roscoe, and taken charge of the Congregational Church in that town, under circumstances of much promise. His eldest son, who had been absent ten months in Milwaukie, had just returned home on a visit, and at the time of the accident, for the first time in ten months were his family all at home.

The Great Storm.—Our exchanges from the New England States have accounts of a tremendous storm of rain which fell in that section of the country from Friday or Saturday of last week to Monday and Tuesday of the present week. The violent storm which was experienced in this city on Friday and Saturday seems to have been very extensive. The Baltimore papers speak of it as the most destructive flood which has visited that city in twenty one years. Bridges have been swept away by scores all over the Middle States, the creeks and rivers are swollen to an unwonted height, and the crops have sustained some damage from the heavy winds which prevailed.

The loss along the Deleware will not prove very heavy—that along the Schuylkill will.—Six and three-quarter feet of water were pouring over the dam at Fairmount, near Philadelphia, a few hours after the height of the storm. The floods at the West have been very destructive of life and property. The crevasses have rarely been so numerous and never more destructive since 1844.

The rain has been of the greatest benefit to the country, however and if we may rely upon the prophecies of the weather-wise effectually puts out of the question all fear of a drought in the summer months, and all doubt of a grain harvest in the fall.—*N. Y. Post.*

For the Asheville News.

Masonic Expedition.

Mr. Atkin—Dear Sir: It is well known to you that a portion of the members of Blackmer Lodge, No. 170, and of Mt. Hermon Lodge, No. 118, agreed to celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist, by holding a Lodge on the top of the highest point of land in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains. I will proceed to give you an abridged account of our expedition.

We rendevouzed at Blackstock's, thirteen miles north of Asheville, on Tuesday the 22; from thence we went to Thomas Dillingham's, the upper house on Big Ivy, where we left our horses, shouldered our knapsacks, and at 2 o'clock took up the line of march. It is needless to say that for the first two miles we travelled with a firm and steady step, each man thinking himself a Hercules; but when we struck the mountain in earnest, some of our party found their strength scarcely adequate to the task, and were glad for their baggage to find a resting place upon the shoulders of some of the more sturdy ones of the party. In this way we travelled on at the rate of one mile per hour, and about sunset reached the Balsam Gap, and encamped on the Caney River side. Spent the night in quite a jovial manner. This place, in honor of one of our party, we named Camp Garrison. Next morning, June 23d, by times we were on our way, all professing to be very much refreshed. About 9 o'clock we succeeded in reaching the top of the ridge that leads, in quite a round about way, to the high Peak. At a certain point thereon, we had a view of "Clingman's Peak," though at a distance of six miles, which elicited a loud "huzza!" from our party.

We were this day on "Mt. Mitchell;" had a fine view, ate dinner at "Otey's Cabin," where the spring water forces the Thermometer down to 45 degrees. I could not help thinking what a capital place it would be to keep milk and butter!

That evening, ere sunset, we had the inexpressible satisfaction of placing our feet upon the highest point of land in the U. States east of the Rocky Mountains, viz: "*Clingman's Peak.*" After a reasonable time spent thereon, we repaired to the Cabin, about a hundred yards distant from the top, which we named in honor of our Grand Master, Alfred Martin, "Martin's Cabin."

After supper we proceeded to elect the Officers to officiate the next day, which resulted as follows:

R. B. Vance,	W. M.
J. T. Weaver,	S. W.
R. V. Blackstock,	J. W.
H. E. Colton,	S.
W. C. Garrison,	T.
W. T. Dickenson,	S. D.
J. S. T. Baird,	J. D.

After an instructive Lecture from our worthy brother, R. B. Vance, we retired to rest.

Next morning, early, we were all assembled on the Peak, and just as the sun in his glory was rising from his sleepy bed in the East, the Worshipful Master arose to open and govern the Lodge. The Officers all in their stations, the Lodge was opened in due and ancient form, and never were ceremonies so impressive. After a time the Lodge was called from labor to refreshment; and we partook of our morning meal.

After breakfast we repaired again to the Peak, where we opened and closed a Lodge in each Degree.

On motion, it was unanimously agreed that we celebrate the next Anniversary of St. John the Baptist on the same spot, and that we extend a general invitation to the surrounding Lodges to be present.

All business of the above kind being despatched, our huzzas for the prosperity of our respective Lodges, and the Grand Lodge, were loud and long; and among all the rest of the objects of our huzzahing, our Senator in Congress, Hon. T. L. Clingman, had his share.

That evening we left the Peak, and next day reached our homes, all pretty much fatigued, but highly pleased with our excursion.

PETE JONES.

☞The Rev. G. W. Farabee was tried before the U. S. Circuit Court at Raleigh week before last, on a charge of embezzling a letter from the Post Office at Black Rock, Brunswick County, Mr. Farabee being post master. It appeared certain that the letter was stolen, but as Farabee proved a good character, Judge Biggs instructed the Jury that if they had any doubt as to the prisoner's guilt or innocence, his good character should be considered and he should have the benefit of it. The Jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

John G. Gully, of Johnston county, was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment for forging pension papers.

The Standard speaks in complimentary terms of the learning and ability with which Judge Biggs presided.—*Raleigh Standard.*

"Billy spell cat, rat, hat, bat, with only one letter for each word."

"It can't be did?"

"What! you just ready to report verbatim phonetically, and can't do that? Just look here: c 80 cat, r 80 rat, h 80 hat, b 80 bat."

The authorities of Salisbury, N. C., have passed the following ordinance:

Ordered, That any person who shall engage in Cock Fighting in the town of Salisbury, either for amusement or profit, shall pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every offence."

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE.* And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community, but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 2, 1857.

A Proclamation,

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation from the State of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman, a Representative from the Eighth Congressional District; and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the said Congressional District, commanding them to hold elections in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the first Thursday in August next, at which the qualified voters of the said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the aforesaid vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an Election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

In witness whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of North Carolina, have signed with my hand these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

L. S.

Done at the City of Raleigh on the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and in the eighty second year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor.

Pulaski Cowper,
Private Secretary.

May 27, 1858.—4w

State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

ORDERED by his Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the 3rd Monday in July, 1858, and continue for two weeks, unless the public business shall sooner be dispatched.

All suitors, witnesses, and other persons having business on the Civil Docket of said Court, are notified to attend.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 27, 1858.

Spectator copy until Court.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would remind his customers, and the public generally, that his Wool Carding Machine on Reems Creek, 8 miles north of Asheville, is in good condition, and that he is prepared to do work in good style and with accustomed despatch.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

June 10, 1858.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2 500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean.

A. HIMES.

Asheville, May 27, 1858.

New and Cheap GOODS

AT THE CASH STORE OF

MERRIMON & SONS,

(*Hugh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.*)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and seasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way.

Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices astonishingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because *we sell for cash only*, and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap.

Country Produce bought. Call and see us.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

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100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 1, 1858.

For Governor,
Hon. J. W. ELLIS,
OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,
W. W. AVERY, Esq.
OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,
Dr. JOHN YANCY,
OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,
Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.

For Sheriff,
Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.

Yadkinville, Yadkin.	Wednesday,	June 30.
Dobson, Surry,	Thursday,	July 1.
Wilkesborough, Wilkes	Saturday,	" 3.
Boon, Watauga,	Monday,	" 5.
Lenoir, Caldwell,	Wednesday,	" 7.
Morganton, Burke,	Thursday,	" 8.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The candidates for Congress will address the people at the following times and places:

Hendersonville,	Tuesday,	July 6.
Columbus, Polk county,	Friday,	" 9.
Rutherfordton,	Saturday,	" 10.

Asheville, on Tuesday of County Court week.

☞ Hon. T. L. Clingman arrived at home on Friday evening last, having left Washington on Monday previous. He is in the enjoyment of fine health.

Mr. Miller's Speech.

Do not fail to read the speech of Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, on the first page of this paper. It is pointed, logical and unanswerable. It breathes the spirit of genuine patriotism, and convinces us that its author can be none other than an honest man.

Mr. Miller has all his life been one of the strongest pillars of the Whig party in this State, and has perhaps done as much and as good work for the party as any man in the State. How he came to occupy his present position, is fully and satisfactorily shown in his speech.

It is an encouraging sign when such men as Miller, Kerr, Gaither, Osborne, Steele, and a host of others who might be mentioned, among the first intellects in the State, moved by patriotic impulses, sever the ties of party, and unite themselves to the great National Democracy, as the only organization to which the South can look for protection and safety.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for July, is on our table. "Godey" is a gem which should adorn every household in America.

☞ Our farmers generally are cutting Wheat this week. The crop is fully an average one, nothwithstanding the fears entertained some time since that it was seriously injured by the rust.

☞ We have had, during the past three weeks, refreshing rains, and as a consequence the crops are "spreading themselves." A few mills and bridges are "spread" also—for miles down the river!

Death of Mr. Wm. Patton.

Mr. William Patton, of Charleston, died at the Warm Springs on Sunday evening last, about 2 o'clock. His remains were brought to this place on Monday, and interred temporarily in the grave yard attached to the Presbyterian Chuch.

Mr. Patton had been sick, at his residence near this place, for some weeks; and a few days before his death was conveyed to the Warm Springs, at his own earnest request, hoping that the change might prove beneficial. But it was not so decreed.

Although a citizen of Charleston, Mr. Patton made his home, during the summer season, for many years past in Buncombe. He owned considerable real estate in this county, and always evinced a lively interest in whatever concerned the prosperity of this mountain section. His kind and obliging disposition and gentlemanly deportment won him the respect of the whole community, and his death is deeply deplored.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The Corner Stone of the new Building will be laid at Davidson College, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, the 14th of July. An addres will be delivered on the occasion by Victor Barringer, Esq., of Concord.

Then and Now.

Mr. Vance, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, tells the people in his speeches that he is a *Whig*, and labors hard to rally the old Whig party to his support. The gentleman has probably forgotten that in 1855 he pronounced that party rotten and corrupt. He was then running over with zeal for Know Nothingism. *Now* he would like to have it appear that he is a great admirer of old fashioned Whiggery. In 1855 Mr. Vance said:

"Corruption has crept into ALL parties founded upon the OLD ISSUES, and stalks abroad in the high places of the land. The old parties are falling to pieces and decaying from natural as well as artificial causes.—They, like individuals, bear within themselves the seeds of corruption, and when principles are once abandoned, their dissolution comes on apace. Such is now the case with a majority of *party* men throughout the Union.—This thing needs reforming. The government of the country must be wrested from the hands of rotten politicians, and a recurrence to *first Principles* must be had, if our liberties are to be preserved."

If the Whig party was corrupt in 1855, what has occurred to purify it since? If it was so bad then, it is certainly no better now, ergo Mr. Vance belongs to a corrupt party, himself being the judge!

Show Your Hand!

The Spectator insinuates that we change our opinions, and styles us a "weathercock." Now we submit that that paper has the advantage of us, in that, judging from the best lights before us, *it has no principles at all!* Consequently there can be no danger of a change. We have watched for months for one sentence from the Editor's pen indicating his choice between the candidates for Governor. But in vain—he is as mute as the grave. Having no opinions of his own, we suppose he is "kinder waitin' to see how the drap falls."

That he may no longer dodge in this way, we now call upon him to define his position, and tell his readers and the public generally who he is for. Come, neighbor, talk it out, don't be "afeard." Mr. McRae is a bitter enemy to western interests, and the people have a right to know your whereabouts on this subject.

We await an answer, and in the meantime, in order to assist our neighbor to a conclusion, republish the following extract from one of his editorials, written last winter:

"Mr. McRae does not suit our taste in anything but a *profession* of the principles of Distribution. Now the mere advocacy of any one principle, however much we may desire to see that principle carried out, and entire opposition to us on all others, does not entitle any man to our support. There are questions of National and State policy at this time fully as important as distribution. On all these questions, as we conceive it, Mr. McRae is opposed to us and our policy, therefore if we take him we must swallow an immense deal of evil to obtain a little good. We are, with this exception, entirely opposed to Mr. McRae. And we would ask, in this connection, why was it he went to Washington so soon after the death of Judge Potter, and why his prospective candidacy was not announced until after his return?

"If the question of Distribution is now more popular than it has heretofore been, we say let those reap the rewards who have borne the hardest of the fight. Because Duncan K. McRae has been revelling in Parisian luxuries for four years past, and comes home to take up a question which gave him an office once before, must we, the Whig and American party, bow to him and proclaim him Cæsar, and none but those who follow him true Romans. No, never, never. Let him seek promotion from those whose power his energies have been exerted to establish, from that party which in his youth he chose, and from whose hands he has ever eagerly sought and willingly accepted office. It is better to struggle in the mire than to be picked out piece by piece by a CARRION CROW."

"Signs of the Times."

A gentleman sending us twenty five subscribers from a neighboring county, closes his letter as follows:—"Some of the K. N.'s here are very much disappointed at Coleman's withdrawal, and vexed at Vance for coming out prematurely. *He had promised not to come out till Henderson Court.*"

Another, enclosing the subscription price of the News, remarks:—"I may be permitted to say that Judge Ellis will, in my opinion, get a heavier vote than was ever given to any man for the office of Governor. I am also happy to inform you that Col. W. W. Avery's prospects are as bright as the most ardent of his friends could desire. I learn that Mr. Vance, of your town, has declared himself a candidate. On the first Thursday in August he will get a genteel political thrashing, certain. Being one of 'Sam's boys,' he will find his way in old Rutherford beset with thorns and thistles, and 'Jordan rather a hard road to travel.'"

Another, who is an old subscriber, orders the News for one of his friends, and adds:—"Over here we are for Avery to a man—leaving off the confused fragments of Know Nothingism."

This will suffice for the present. These three "straws," coming from as many counties, will serve to show pretty clearly "how the wind blows."

☞ Ex President Pierce is said to be engaged in writing a history of the Mexican War.

NEW CROP.—We learn says the Athens (Tenn.) *Post*, that engagements for wheat, new crop, have been made at 65 cents per bushel. Old wheat will hardly command any price.

Who are They?

Our neighbor of the Spectator has such a roundaboutish way of doing some things that it is hard to understand him at all times.—Being sadly in need of "more light" in order to understand the darkly mysterious paragraph below, we respectfully call upon the Editor for an explanation. Speaking of how and wherefore Mr. Vance so suddenly "changed his mind" and became a candidate for Congress, he proceeds to account for the "lukewarmness" manifested towards him by his own party in this quarter, after the following fashion—

"We venture the assertion, and we know it to be true, that there is *more lukewarmness right here in Asheville* than any other portion of the District. Not because Mr. Vance is unpopular, but because there is and has been for some time in this place A DISPOSITION ON THE PART OF CERTAIN WOULD BE LEADERS TO SLIP THEMSELVES EASILY INTO THE DEMOCRACY. This disposition does not exist in the country where men are true as steel, and are not to be CORRUPTED BY HOPES OF AN OFFICE, or desire to be on the other side."

In the first place, we would remark for the information of our neighbor, that "lukewarmness" in Mr. Vance's cause is not confined to the American party in this town, but extends through the length and breadth of the District.

In the second place, we inquire who are the "would be leaders" desiring to "slip themselves easily into the Democracy," having been "corrupted by hopes of an office"?—Who are they? Name them out, or cease this guerrilla warfare upon men who have done more for your party than you could hope to accomplish in a thousand years. We don't believe that any such "corrupted" office hunters live in Asheville, and account for the Spectator's bitter wrath on the ground that many honest and patriotic men, discarding party ties and party prejudice, have resolved to act in future with the National Democracy. Such men are actuated by an enlarged patriotism, to which we awfully fear the Spectator will be forever a stranger. Does that print expect by such outrageous assaults upon honest men, to *whip* them into the support of Mr. Vance? If so, it will probably find itself mistaken.

A Word of Caution.

We learn from the very best authority that Mr. McRae has utterly failed to impress the Eastern people favorably with his Distribution and anti Rail Road doctrines. His proposition to stop our works of Internal Improvement until we obtain from the General Government a portion of the land fund with which to prosecute them, is so ridiculous, so suicidal to the best interests of the whole State, and so grossly unjust to the Western people, especially, that the citizens of the Eastern and Middle portions of the State revolt at it, and spurn it with contempt. It is now believed that those portions of the State which he has visited will give a majority of two to one against him.

As the candidates expect soon to be in this section, it may not be amiss to put our readers on their guard, lest they be misled. Mr. McRae has traversed the whole Eastern and Middle portions of the State, denouncing the taxation by means of which our Internal Improvements have been made, and declaring that he would not recommend the appropriation of another dollar for that purpose. As he approaches the West, however, there is a perceptible change in his position; and by the time he gets under the shadow of the Blue Ridge, we should not wonder if he is a tolerably fair Rail Road man!

Mr. McRae is a shrewd man, and we suspect he is playing a game which is not put down "in the bills." He knows that there is no earthly chance of his election as Governor, but may he not so divide and distract the Democratic party as to secure an opposition majority in the next Legislature, who will be bound in gratitude to Mr. McRae, for services rendered, to send him to the United States Senate? Let the Democracy see to it that this nice arrangement be knocked into the middle of the next century.

In order that there may be no shifting of positions when the candidates get among us, we quote from their speeches at Clinton, in Sampson county. Keep your eye on Mr. McRae, and see whether he talks *here* as he did *there*.

Judge Ellis said—

"No new appropriation could be needed for either the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, or the Western N. C. Road—that he believed the appropriations already made would be sufficient to complete these works, and at any rate could no be exhausted for some years to come—if these appropriations did not fully complete these works he believed that it would be right and politic for the State, when the time came, to grant the necessary assistance, rather than to let works in which she had taken so large an interest, fail for want of a comparatively very small amount of money. *He would allow the W. N. C. Road to progress simultaneously on both sides of the mountains.* He would recommend to the next Legislature to treat the Fayetteville and Western Road as well as it has already treated either of the other two."

Mr. McRae said—

"*For himself he would not recommend the increase of the State debt to the extent of one dollar for any work of Internal Improvement now in progress in North Carolina.*"

There are in Louisville, Ky., six public Roman Catholic schools, with 979 pupils.

Southern Genius.

While we are constitutionally opposed to miscellaneous and promiscuous puffing of any and everything attempted to be palmed off on an unsuspecting public, we are always ready and willing to encourage every enterprise of public utility and acknowledged merit, come from what quarter it may.

We have recently had our attention called to an important improvement in the way of a Pump:—we mean "Lindsey's Improved Double Acting Horizontal Force Pump," invented and patented by Mr. Hosea Lindsey of this place, and now on exhibition at the manufactory of Mr. John Powers, 432 East 10th st., New York.

The recent improvement of Mr. Lindsey has so reduced the power necessary to work it as to render this—especially for deep wells—*the* Pump of the age. This Pump acts by lever power, and working entirely by hand, is warranted to work with ease and rapidity, in every depth, from five to one hundred and twenty five feet. Being strong, simple, durable, not easily put out of order—having been thoroughly tested—is, in the opinion of competent judges, without an equal in the world.

We copy the following from a late New York paper—

"THE WONDERFUL PUMP."

By invitation we with many others visited an exhibition of a pump in this City on the 26th inst., and hereby certify that we saw it worked, first by two men with both hands, then with one hand each, and lastly by *one man alone* to the height of *one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular*, with ease, regularity, and rapidity. It raised water to this height in *half a minute* from the bottom, and we see no reason why water may not be easily raised, by two men, one hundred and fifty or more feet.

NEW YORK, May 26th, 1858.

Wm. H. Nelson, President of the Board of Education.
John Eliot, of Riggs & Co., and T. J. Coleman, Bankers.
D. L. Ross, of Ross, Falconer & Co.
P. M. Whitlock, of P. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co.
John Powers, Machinist.
F. C. Cooper, of A. H. Gale & Co.
E. S. Halsted, of Halstead, Stiles & Co.
Henry M. Platt, of Pratt & Brother.

We are happy to be able to congratulate our fellow townsman on his eminent success, and our readers also on the "good time coming," when the country will be rid of what has heretofore disturbed the equilibrium of many a good man—his mean pump.

We are informed that Mr. Lindsey last week sold to a gentleman of this place the patent for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and that immediate steps will be taken to have them manufactured in Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. Other parties are understood to be negotiating with the patentee for other States and Territories.

Adjournment of the United States Senate.

The United States Senate brought its labors to a close on Wednesday last. Previous to adjournment, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. Mason the day before, were taken up and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, as the judgment of the Senate, That, American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong; and therefore any visitation, molestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violations of this immunity, committed by vessels of war belonging to the navy of Great Britain in the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent seas, by firing into, interrupting, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal disposition of the subject, by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall satisfy the just demands of this Government, and preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the infested seas with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate, that, if it become necessary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the executive power as will make such protection effectual.

The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

☞ The Asheville Spectator, true to its instincts, devotes over a half column of last week's issue to a labored and stupid attempt to foment strife and discord in the ranks of the Democratic party of this District. In its pretended statement of our course in this canvass, it does us gross injustice. We have too high an opinion of the intelligence and honesty of the people of this country, who are familiar with all the *facts* in the case, to deem any thing like an elaborate reply to this piece of malicious peurility necessary.

BANK OF CHARLOTTE.—This bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of $2 50 per share (of $50 each) being at the rate of 10n per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 7th day of July.

According to the statement of a reliable gutleman who has recently been North (says the Virginia Herald,) the noted Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave obtained in Boston only at the point of the bayonet, and who was afterwards purchased and set free, is now in the penitentiary of Massachusetts for the crime of robbery!

The weather is very hot.

☞ There is a great deal of sickness in the northern part of the county, principally Flux. This will account for Dr. Yancy's absence from many of the public gatherings, where the other candidates have addressed the people. We will, however, he trusts, be able to attend all the Courts, beginning at Henderson next week.

PHILANTHROPY THAT PAYS WELL.—The British reap greater advantages from their war upon the slave trade than they are willing to confess. They have by means of it, almost monopolised the important trade in palm oil and other products of the West coast of Africa, which, by the last British return, exceeded $12,000,000 per year.

Candidates.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. GARDNER as a candidate for Sheriff of Yancy county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. M. HENRY, of this county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. GEORGE W. HAMPTON as a candidate for re election to the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON BROYLES a candidate to represent Yancy county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. YOUNG a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. BROWN a candidate to represent Madison county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F.

WILL Celebrate the Fourth of July, on Saturday the 3d, in the following manner:

A Procession will be formed at the Hall, and proceed to the Court House, where the following programme will be observed—

Prayer by Rev. W. H. Bates.
Song—"Hail Columbia."
Reading Declaration of Independence—By Jas. L. Gaines.
Song—"The Old North State."
Odd Fellows Address—By J. D. Hyman, Esq.
Benediction.

The public are respectfully invited to attend and participate in the festivities of the occasion. Brethren from other Lodges are requested to join the Procession, and assist in celebrating the natal day of American Liberty.

R. M. JONES,
W. M. HARDY,
J. L HENRY,
Com. of Arrangements.

Asheville, July 1, 1858.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a Tract of LAND, situated in Jackson county, N. C., 7 miles above Webster, on the waters of Cullowhee Creek.

The Tract contains 78 acres, more or less; some 60 acres of it is improved land in a fine state of cultivation. Of the above Tract about 50 acres of it is Bottom Land unsurpassed by the best land in Western Carolina.

I will also sell some Timbered Lands near by, if desired.

Said lands will be sold on accommodating terms for ready money; or, if three-fourths of the purchase money is paid, a credit of 12 months will be given for the remainder.

Further information can be had by seeing the undersigned, on the premises, or by addressing him at Webster, N. C.

DAVID ROGERS.

July 1, 1858. 6w

TAKEN UP,

AND lodged in the Jail of Madison county, N. C., on the 18th of June, a negro man, who says his name is

DENNIS,

and that he belongs to Wm. W. Davis, of Hendersonville. I therefore request the owner of said negro to come forward, and pay all charges, or the said negro will be dealt with according to law.

J. D. BRADLEY, Jailor.

July 1, 1858

MOREHEAD.

Great Sale of Lots

On a Credit.

On the 28th and 29th of July, 1858, at the City of Morehead.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres. Shephard's Point Land Company.

June 24, 1858. ts

Ice Soda Water.

ALL who wish a cool, wholesome and delicious beverage, will find it opposite Gudger's Hotel, at

W. H. JACKSON & CO'S.

June 24, 1858.

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of this celebrated watering place, would inform the public in search of health or pleasure, that the house will be open and ready for the reception of company on the

First Day of July.

The establishment is commodious and well arranged, and the whole will be in first rate order, so as to render guests comfortable, and make their visit pleasant.

The table will be supplied with every luxury the country affords; and faithful and attentive servants will be in readiness to minister to the wants and gratify the wishes of all.

A GOOD BAND OF MUSIC

is engaged for the season, and will "discourse sweet sounds" morning, noon and night.

The stables will be under the care of an experienced hostler.

There is also connected with the establishment

A LINE OF HACKS,

and gentlemen can be conveyed any where with comfort, safety and speed. A Hack will run regularly twice a day between Asheville and the Springs.

No expense will be regarded, and no effort spared, to render a visit to these health-imparting Springs pleasant and beneficial. There is room for several hundred guests, and all shall be made comfortable.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville.

The Stables at the subscriber's old stand in Asheville will be kept up as usual, and horses, hacks, or buggies can be had at any hour.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

June 24, 1858.

To all Whom it may Concern.

THE undersigned is now in receipt of a very handsome lot of Goods for

Gentlemen's Clothing,

which he is offering for cash as low down as the times will permit, and to first class paying men on reasonable terms on very short time. The utmost pains will be taken to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. He feels justified in saying to his old friends and patrons generally, that his work and styles shall be second to no house in the State.

Every description of

CLOTHING

will be manufactured in his establishment, from a shirt collar to the most costly garment.

The subscriber solicits orders from gentlemen in Western Carolina generally. Orders from a distance must come with references, or they will receive no attention.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes by being able to send forth articles superior to all competition, to realize an increased portion of public favor and patronage.

Gentlemen of Western North Carolina, try me in preference to Northern slop shop men.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, June 24, 1858. tf

5 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Walnut Creek, Madison county, N. C., a bound boy named James Watts. I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks.

A. J. RAMSEY.

June 17, 1858.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. SUMMEY would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1 2 to 6 1 2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish Ice to those wishing it, at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified, an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

Asheville, June 10, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

State of North Carolina,

Haywood County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Spring Term, 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a portion of the legal representatives of Mary Wells, late of said county, deceased, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, (and the proceeds arising from the sale of said deceased's effects having been deposited in this office, by the Administrator) it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, calling on them to come forward and establish their claims, on or by the 4th Monday in September next.

W. W. MEDFORD, Clk.

April 29, 1858. Printer's fee $6.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at

ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of *GOODS* we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered,) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with *cash*, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

April 15, '58.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at

ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,

Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made

BOOTS & SHOES.

Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.

McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at

ASTON'S.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

0:——:0

WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of

Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mat tocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti-

ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!

—0—

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.

April 9, 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO

May 1, 1856. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, on the 1st January, 1857.

W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of **GAINES, DEAVER & CO.**, where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.

M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.

Asheville Jan. 1, 1857.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in

BURNSVILLE

on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:

Primary English Branches,	$3 00
Higher do do	5 00
Classics and Algebra,	8 00
Contingent Fee, (in advance.)	25

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, April 1, 1858. tf

O. M. LEWIS'

Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.

April 9, 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.

August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate, a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.

BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.

One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address

E. J. ASTON.

Asheville, N. C.

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

W. H. JACKSON & CO.

NOTICE.

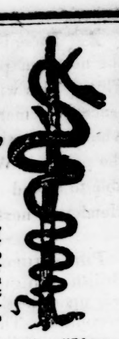
HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No 2, Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,



FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTEREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ADDISON, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,
ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues. — *Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

TAILORING.

New Shop at an Old Stand.

C. GREEN,

HAVING removed from Hendersonville to this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Buncombe, and the west generally, that he has bought out the establishment lately kept by John W. Wilson, on the west side of Main street, a few doors below the Courthouse square, and having refurnished it with a new stock of materials, he is at all times prepared to execute work in the neatest, most durable style. He will warrant as good fits and well made jobs as can be obtained in this section.

All kinds of Trimmings for Coats, Pants, and Vests kept constantly on hand.

HAIR-BRAIDING.

Having many years since learned the art of Braiding Hair into the different forms of ornament, he is prepared to execute all such work, as Bracelets, Necklaces, Watch Guards, Rings, Ear-Drops, Breastpins, &c., at a reasonable price and in the neatest style. Specimens of his work in this art may be seen at the store of Summey, McDowell & Co. Orders left with them will be attended to with punctuality.

Asheville, May 13, 1858.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.

March 25, 1858.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.

GAINS DEAVER & Co.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Asheville, April 15, '58.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

April 8. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Salisbury to Asheville.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING Public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and BEST route East. My coaches are fine and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommeading the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this roure a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swannanoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit *Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman* and *Mt. Mitchell*, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky *M*ountains.

Tickets on this road good for three months.

Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House.
" " " Asheville, at Gudger's Hotel.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

*M*organton, April 22, 1858—3m

BROKE JAIL.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,

COLLECTING AGENT,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.

March 25, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

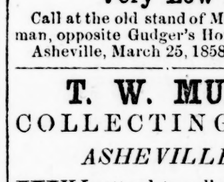
in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.



ARTHUR'S

Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,

For Sale by

E. J. ASTON.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.

March 25, 1858.

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at W. H. JACKSON & Co's.

April 15, 1858.

LOST,

Some weeks since, between Asheville and Col. Patton's, on Swannanoa, a pair of heavy silver Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by returning them.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Asheville, May 20, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson, Wm. D. Haywood, James F. Jordan, Quinten Busbee, H. W. Husted, Wm. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, | Wm. W. Holden, Wm. D. Cooke, R. H. Battle, Wm. H. Jones, P. F. Pescud, K. P. Battle.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, W. H. McKee, Charles B. Root, } Executive Committee.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR sale by GAINES, DEAVER & Co.

[April 22, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.* It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st, 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*

May 20, 1858. 1y.

Result of the Panic.

SPRING STOCK FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as *"the panics."* ASTON *"is himself again,"* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line, guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses, and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted 'in all the various branches of his profession,' and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay, or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; Its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per m'nute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. *"This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement."* Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches, finished in "tints" and colored to nature, in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery," Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints," Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass,	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash, and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April, 17.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co. N. C., May 11, 1857.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr. Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P. Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor, what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville, N. C, Archibald P. Carter, Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall N. C.; Wm. C. Adams, Madison N. C.; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs John Holland, Fayetteville; T. W Marshall, Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

DONE SO SLICK

That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28, 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of

SUMMEY & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 11, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.

March 18, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.

April 3, 1857. tf

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

Asheville, April 1, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

Paper: Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at

ASTON'S.

March 25, 1858.

A Change.

AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEAVER & Co., retires from the concern.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.

April 16.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.